

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.  
Stonewall Jackson Badly Frightened.  
HIS CAMP AT GORDONSVILLE BROKEN UP.

THE APPROACH TO THE RAPIDAN  
IN OUR HANDS.

THE ARMY ADVANCING SOUTHWARD.

Gen. Halleck's Letter of Congratulation.

JACKSON'S HEAVY LOSSES CONFIRMED.

Great Distress and Demoralization in the  
Southern Army.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

The following has been received here, dated

Headquarters Army of Virginia, near Cedar Mountain, Aug. 14, 1862:

"There was no collision with the

enemy yesterday or to day. They have broken up their camp at Gordonsville, and their forces have re-

turned to some point not yet reached by our scouts.

Reports of Rebel forces at Madison and on the

Culpepper road are without foundation.

Gen. Pope's army holds the approaches to the

Rapidan, occupies both banks, and is advancing.

The following dispatch was received to-day by

Gen. Pope from General Halleck:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

To Major-General Pope.

Your telegram of last evening is most satisfactory, and I congratulate you and your army, and particularly Gen. Banks and his corps, on your hard-earned but brilliant success against vastly superior numbers.

Your troops have covered themselves with glory;

and Cedar Mountain will be known in history as one of the great battle-fields of the war.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

The following has been received here from Cedar

Mountain, 6 p. m., 13th:

"Gen. Milroy and Gen. Buford with their brigades of infantry and cavalry followed the enemy beyond the Rapidan. Gen. Jackson's baggage trains are seen in the distance, and it is said Jackson will not make a stand this side of Orange Court House.

Tidy deserts came within our lines this morning. Nearly all of them are from Louisiana and South Carolina regiments. They tell a very pitiful tale of cruelty, starvation, and distress, and say it will be impossible to hold the Southern army together three months longer. They confirm the reports of the number of the killed and wounded, and say our artillery at night was terribly destructive.

The Rev. K. P. Slaughter of Cedar Mountain, on the side at the foot of which the battle was fought, is a strong Union man, and an ardent advocate of the cause of colonization. His library was destroyed by the Rebel soldiers upon discovering among his papers letters favoring the abolition of Slavery.

Scouting parties from Gen. Milroy's brigade passed the Rapidan yesterday, and nearly reached Orange Court-House, where a large body of Rebels remained. The bodies of Rebels are constantly found in the woods and corn-fields around the battle-ground. Some of our shells nearly reached the summit of Cedar Mountain, near which the battle was fought, and from which it takes its name.

N. A. P.

Official Report of Gen. Pope.  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA,  
CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Aug. 13, 1862—5 p. m.  
To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.  
On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford in heavy force, and advanced strong on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court-House. I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court-House was merely a feint to detain the army corps of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Banks's and McDowell's Corps. Brig.-Gen. Bayard, with part of the rear of McDowell's Corps, who was in the advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of his men.

The forces of Banks and Sigel, and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps, were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday, and on Friday night Banks's corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Bickerton's division of McDowell's corps three miles in his rear.

The corps of Gen. Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted at Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force.

Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's Brigade, to his command, which had been thrown out on the day previous to observe the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy, to defend his position, and fall back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Gen. Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 4 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy wood in which his force was concealed.

The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and Gen. Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until after 6 o'clock, and for an hour and a half was furious and exciting.

Throughout the cannonading, which at first was directory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from Gen. Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no pos-

# New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII.—No. 6,666.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

siderable infantry force of the enemy had come toward us.

Yet, toward evening, the increase in the artillery fire having satisfied me an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered Gen. McDowell to advance Bickett's Division to support Gen. Banks, and directed Gen. Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 p. m., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe.

I found Gen. Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were heavy.

Bickett's Division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Gen. Banks, the brigades of Crawford and Gordon being directed to change their position from the right and make themselves in the center.

Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire at night by the 2d and 5th Maine batteries in Bickett's Division, of Gen. McDowell's corps, was most destructive as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses, and broken gun-carriages of the enemy's batteries which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight.

At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain.

Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground.

The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were, therefore, allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operation being cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear.

Monday was spent in burying the dead and in getting off the wounded.

The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand.

The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground, and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's dispatch.

A cavalry and artillery force under Gen. Buford was immediately thrown forward in pursuit and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear-guard by ten o'clock in the morning.

The behavior of Gen. Banks's corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and intrepidity of General Banks himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government.

Generals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary, behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark while passing from one flank to another, fell into the hands of the enemy.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands, and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operation with me from beginning to end.

Brig.-Gen. Roberts, Chief of Cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Gen. Banks and Crawford.

Our loss was about 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing, of whom 200 were taken prisoners. As might be expected, from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of our own.

A full list of casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

Rebel Outrage and Robbery—Losses in Gen. Williams's Command.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

CULPEPPER, Va., Sunday, Aug. 11—Midnight.

In an interview with some of our prisoners to-day, they stated that the enemy had treated them with kindness; but one instance of gross outrage came under your correspondent's notice. It was that of Capt. O'Brien of the 3d Wisconsin Regiment, who was mortally wounded. The Rebel surgeon told him that he had no chance of living, gave him some water to drink, and left him in the field. Some Rebels subsequently came up, took his watch, and cut off his pocket, containing \$250, leaving him to die there. He was brought off the field under the flag of truce, but cannot survive the night. I had the statement from the dying man's lips.

The view of the battle-field was a sight never to be forgotten. It was full of horror. For nearly a mile the dead lay scattered or in heaps—many disembowled, decapitated, and mangy by shells. At the point where Crawford's brigade twice struck on the enemy, the sight was fearful.

The Rebel General, Charles Winder, was killed, and Major Snowden Andrews of Baltimore, of Gen. Ewell's staff, mortally wounded.

The advanced lines of the enemy extended nearly up to the line of our batteries on the day of the battle.

Most of the wounded are comfortable. Every surgeon with his assistants, in his post, and admirably have they performed their arduous duties. The Division Medical Directors have managed the whole arrangements in such a manner that it is believed not a single wounded soldier has been overtaken to, or left to suffer a moment longer than absolute necessity required.

The following statistics of Gen. Williams's command, on the day of the battle, are the only returns obtainable to-day:

GEN. CRAWFORD'S BRIGADE.

THIRTY-MAINE REGIMENT—Went into the action with two field pieces and two acting lieutenants. Present, 1,000 men, and 100 officers. Killed, 224 men. Capt. O'Brien, and Capt. F. Folson, were known to be killed.

THIRTY-EIGHT-REGULARS—Lieut. Belheimer, Lieut. Craig and Lieut. Scott, were known to be killed.

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